



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Week ended June 2, 1904: No deaths.

Prevailing disease, malarial fever.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
May 27	Mount Vernon .....	New Orleans, La...	21	1	0	2
29	Taunton.....	New Orleans, La., via Limon, C. R.	24	0	0	0
June 1	Baker .....	New Orleans, La...	42	0	0	0
2	Fort Morgan .....	Mobile, Ala .....	22	8	0	14

#### PERU.

##### *Reports from Callao—Plague in Lima and Antofagasta.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, May 18 and 23, as follows:

During the week ended May 14, 1904, there were 10 new cases of plague in Lima with 4 deaths. Nine patients were discharged as recovered. This information is not official.

During the week ended May 21, 1904, there were 9 new cases of plague in Lima, with 6 deaths. Ten patients were discharged as recovered. No cases are reported in Callao. This information is not official. In Antofagasta the disease still exists, with a reported slight decrease in the number of cases. In Lima there seems to be some increase in the virulence, as some cases die in from eighteen to twenty-four hours. A cat was sent to the hygienic laboratory about twelve days ago with large buboes. Bacteriological examination by Doctor Biffi confirms the provisional diagnosis of plague.

##### *Plague situation in Peru—Recommendations relative to quarantine measures.*

The sanitary situation is as follows: Pacasmayo, Callao, Mollendo, and Pisco were among the first Peruvian ports to be infected with plague. San Pedro was infected a little later, but this place is 6 miles inland from Pacasmayo. Lima was probably infected months before it was officially announced, and although the authorities are actively engaged in combating the disease the bad sanitary conditions make this a very difficult task.

Officially plague exists in Lima and Chosica, but in no other places in Peru. I regard Callao as infected. I am willing to admit as a probability that there are no infected ports north of Callao at present, but as there is still some communication between these ports and Callao and Chilean ports, we may receive infection in some of them at any time. This, possibly, might be obviated by installing in Callao a proper sulphur disinfecting apparatus, which will probably be done within a few days. In my opinion, all vessels from Chilean ports should be disinfected here to kill rats before being cleared for Panama. It is evident that vessels touching at Callao will require this disinfection. The importance of this measure is emphasized by